

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
SESSION- 2018-2019
QUESTION BANK

CLASS –X

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Que 1 Why did Non-cooperation movement slowed down in cities?

ANS...i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.

(ii) Boycott of British institutions posed a problem.

(iii) For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones.

(iv) These institutions were slow to come up. So students and teachers began tricking back to government schools.

(v) Lawyers also joined back work in government courts.

QUE 2 Explain the major factors which promoted the sense of Nationalism in India.....?

Ans...This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

a. United struggles

b. History and fiction

c. Folklore and songs

d. Popular prints

e. Symbols and Icons, all played a part in the making of nationalism. To be explained in detail.

QUE 3 'Explain five points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'

ANS....Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha:

1. Satyagraha was a form of mass agitation without any use of violence. It was based on the idea of the power of truth.

2. If the cause was true and the fight was against injustice, a satyagrahi doesn't have to use violence to win the fight.

3. The struggle was won by appealing to the oppressor's conscience because people had to be shown the truth and not forced to see it through violence.

4. Gandhi believed that by doing satyagraha, the battle will be won definitely.

5. He also believed that this dharma of truth and non-violence can unite the Indians.

Q 4 Describe the main features of the civil disobedience movement.

AnsThe main features of civil disobedience are :-

1.The civil disobedience was launched in 1930 under the guidelines of Gandhiji.

2.Actually civil disobedience movement was launched to fill the work that non cooperation wont did.

3.Peoples fought against government for getting their liberty..

4.boycott of school,colleges,foreign cloth, offices. Liquor shops closed.

5.peoples stop paying taxes.

Que 5 Describe the khilafat movement.

ANS The khalifat movement(1919-22)was a pan-islamic,political protest campaign launched by muslims in british india to influence the british government.The movement became the reason for separation from mainland india of an islamic pakisthan,in process unleashing tremendous separation-trauma,mainly upon ethnic punjabis. the subsequent murder of gandhi in india was also the indirect fallout of khalifat movement.The movement was a topic in conference of london (1920);however arabs saw it as threat of continuation of turkish dominance of arab lands.

Que 6 Short notes

A. ROWLATT ACT :During the 1st World War, Indians started revolution and movements for forming self-Government. To subdue these movements, the British Government appreciated Justice Sidney Rowlatt. The lawyer Sir S.A.T. Rowlatt formed a five members 'Sedition Commission' to tackle these movements and revolts.

It was said in the report of this commission that:

(a) Nationalist newspapers should be banned.

(b) Just on suspicion, any Indian may be arrested and imprisoned for indefinite period and without any trial.

Strong opposition was built up against this Anti-National Act. All the Indian members of the Central Law Committee raised their voices against this Act. Madanmohan Malavya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Mazhar ul Haque etc. resigned from the committee.

Jinnah said, "The fundamental principle of justice have been imported and the constitutional rights of the people have been unrooted at a time when there is no real danger to the state".

Surendranath Banerjee and Gandhiji called for an all out movement against this Act. Amrita Bazar Patrika called this Black Act as a 'gigantic blunder". So nationwide strike was called by Gandhi on 30th March and 6th April 1919 A.D. Gandhiji sarcastically said "appeal nehi, ukil nehi, dalil nehi", (there was no advocate, no appeal and no record). Gandhiji called the British rule "Satanism". So historian Tarachand said, the transformation of a strong believer in non-violence like Gandhiji initiated the moral decline of the British Empire.

B.Jallianwala Bagh

The arrests of the national leaders Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satya Pal on 10th April 1919 in connection with the protests against the Rowlatt Act led to pervasive agitation among the people of Punjab. On 13th April 1919, i.e. Baisakhi day, people gathered in Jallianwala Bagh to protest against these arrests. The peaceful gathering was attended by adults and children. The military commander of Amritsar, General Dyer, came to the park with some soldiers and blocked the only entrance of the park. He then ordered the men to open fire. The firing lasted for 10 minutes and killed hundreds of people and wounded thousands. People were outraged over the massacre, and there were several strikes and clashes. Martial law was proclaimed in Punjab on 15th April 1919. Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

QUE 7 When and why the Poona Pact signed?

ANS.The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932

To draft a new Constitution involving self-rule for the native Indians, the British invited leaders of different parties in the Round Table Conferences in 1930-32. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend the first and last but attended the second of the Conferences. The concept of separate electorates for the Untouchables was raised by Dr. Ambedkar. Similar provisions were already available for other minorities, including Muslims, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Sikhs. Gandhi strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail from September 20, 1932 to protest against this Award. A compromise was reached on September 24, 1932.

text uses the term "Depressed Classes" to denote Untouchables who were later called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under India Act 1935, and the later Indian Constitution of 1950.

QUE 8..."The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement."Support the statement with example.

ANS.The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement. The main differences between these two movements are

- (i) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1921 by Gandhiji, but the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.
- (ii) The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle class participation whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement was first supported by the Industrialists like GD Birla, Purshottamdas Thakur.
- (iii) Due to Khalifa issues Muslim community participated in Non-Cooperation on large scale. But the growing proximity of the Congress party and Hindu Mahasabha prevented the Muslims to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iv) The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji due to violent incident at Chauri Chaura.

But the Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in 1931, when Gandhi signed 'Gandhi-Irwin' pact.

- (v) In Non-Cooperation Movement, Women did not participate in large scale. But large scale participation of women is one of the most significant features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

FEDERALISM Chapter-2

Que 1 Mention any five features which make India a federal country.

ANS. India is a nation with many languages, religions and regions. It emerged as an independent nation after a long and painful partition. Several princely states became a part of the country soon after independence. India was declared as a Union of States, by the Constitution.

The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. The Constitution earlier provided a two-tier system of government, the Union Government (Central Government), representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, Panchayats and Municipalities were added as a third tier of federalism. All these different forms of government enjoy separate jurisdiction.

QUE 2 What is Federalism?

ANS...Federalism is the advocacy of federal political orders, where the final authority is divided between sub-units and a centre. Unlike a unitary state, sovereignty is constitutionally split between at least two territorial levels so that units at each level have final authority and can act independently of the others in some area. In such a case citizens have political obligations to two authorities. The allocation of authority between the sub-unit and centre may vary.

The federal system thus has dual objectives that is to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity.

Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. An ideal federal system has both aspects; mutual trust and agreement to live together

QUE 3..What are the duties of a Central and State governments?

ANS...The duties of the Union or Central Government include subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. This is because, a uniform policy on these matters will be maintained throughout the country. All the laws pertaining to the above duties must be given only by the Union Government.

The duties of the State Governments include subjects of the State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. All the laws pertaining to the above duties must be given only by the State Governments.

Some aspects have to be taken care of, by both, the Union Government as well as the State Governments. They are education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both governments can make laws on these subjects. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

QUE 4...Write the difference between Coming Together and Holding together Federation

ANS...Coming together federation :

- 1) Under this, the independent state comes together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- 2) Under this, all constituent state usually has equal powers.
- 3) Example: USA, Switzerland ,and Australia.

Holding together federations :

- 1) Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent state and national govt.
- 2) Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
- 3) Example: India , Spain and Belgium.

QUE 5...Difference between Federal government and Unitary government.

ANS.. 1.

In Unitary form of Government All Powers are vested with the single Central Government which is Supreme and Powerful.

In Federal type of government in which one Central government is there for the country and different provincial governments are there. It is a form of Government where power is divided between Government and at different levels

In a federal system of government the central government is not authorised to instruct the state government on any particular issue. State governments are free to work on any issue related to the state according to its will.

Countries with unitary form of government: countries like England, Italy, Japan, China, France ,e.t.c have a unitary form of government.

Countries with Federal government: countries like India, USA ,Canada, Australia ,Brazil, Argentina, Russia , e.t.c have a federal type of government

QUE 5 What is Decentralisation? What is the importance or need for it ?

ANS...Power shared between Central and State governments to local government is called the Decentralization of government. It is also called third tier of the government.

The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

The nature of sharing however varies from state to state. Rural Local Government is popularly known as the Panchayati Raj. It consists of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats.

There is a gram panchayat in each village or group of villages. It is a council of several ward members called panch and a president called Sarpanch. It works under the overall supervision of Gram Sabha.

A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a Panchayat Samiti also known as a Block or Mandal. The members of this body are elected by all the members of the Panchayats in that area. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district constitute a body of elected members to form the Zilla Parishad. The political head of Zilla Parishad is called the Chairperson.

Urban Local Government or Nagar Palika comprises the Municipalities or Municipal Committees in towns and Municipal Corporations in big cities. The political head of Municipal committees is the Municipal Chairperson and the chairperson of Municipal Corporation is called a Mayor.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Q1) Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans. Following was the process of German unification:-

- (a) In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans.
- (b) They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German States.
- (c) But the monarchy and the military with the support of landowners of Prussia (Junkers) got together to repress them.
- (d) Prussia assumed the leadership of German unification. Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck with the support of Prussian army and bureaucracy began to carry out this initiative.
- (e) The unification process was completed after Prussia won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France. In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Q2) why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Ans. Nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the following reasons:-

- (a) The spread of ideas of romantic nationalism.
- (b) The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area.
- (c) Different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They used history to prove that they had once been independent and had been subjugated by foreign powers. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others.
- (d) The situation worsened as big powers Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary too wanted their control over the Balkans to increase their trade, colonies and military might.

Q3) what was main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

Ans. The main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was to undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

Q4) what led to the emergence of feelings of nationalism in Europe?

Ans. During the nineteenth century, feelings of nationalism emerged and brought tremendous changes in Europe, politically and mentally. These changes became the reason behind the changed political system and multi-national dynastic empires of Europe were replaced with the nation-states. This idea of modern state, where a clearly defined territory controlled by a centralised power, had been developing in Europe, over a long period of time. The concept of nation-state and nationalism came into being with both, rulers and citizens, joined hands and developed a sense of common identity and shared history. The sense of commonness was forged through struggles, through common people.

Q5) How did the ideas of French Revolution spread to other parts of Europe?

- Ans.** The French Revolution inspired other countries of Europe. Its ideas spread to other parts of Europe in the following ways:-
- (a) The French revolutionaries proclaimed to help Europeans to constitute nation-states.
 - (b) Various revolutionary clubs like the Jacobin clubs began to be formed by students and educated middle class in different European cities based on French model.
 - (c) Revolutionary wars in countries like Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy paved way for French armies to move to other parts of Europe.

Q6) State any three provisions of the Civil Code of 1804.

or

Explain any three features of the Napoleonic code.

- Ans.** Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His Civil Code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic Code.
- (a) First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone was placed equally before the law. He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - (b) He secured the right to property.
 - (c) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed the taste of new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns.
 - (d) Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Q7) what was understood by the term 'liberalism'?

- Ans.** 'Liberalism' is a term derived from the Latin root Liber which means free. For the new middle class, it stood for freedom for the individual under a constitution and concept of equality before the law. It emphasized the notion of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism meant that a system of parliamentary government with chosen representative prevails.

Q8) How did the Treaty of Vienna (1815) come into being?

- Ans.** Representatives of the European powers-Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia met at Vienna in 1815. They had defeated Napoleon collectively and wanted to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The object of Treaty of Vienna was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

Q9) How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century? Explain.

- Ans.** Romanticism criticized glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings. The poets and romantic artists tried to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of nationalism.

Some Romantics, like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder, tried to popularize the true spirit of the nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. The Polish artist, Karol Kurpinski encouraged national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the 'polonaise' and 'mazurka' into national symbols. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist feelings. The Grimm Brothers promoted German language to oppose French domination through their collection of folk tales. The Polish used language as a weapon against Russian domination.

Q10) Describe the process of unification of Italy.

or

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

Ans. The following were the processes of unification of Italy:-

- (a) In the 1830s, Mazzini made efforts to unite Italy by forming a secret society called Young Italy which failed.
- (b) This led to King Victor Emmanuel II taking responsibility to unify the Italian states through war for which he got wholehearted support of his Chief Minister Cavour. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Cavour defeated Austrians forces in 1859.

Q11) what led to the emergence of new middle class in Europe?

Ans. Industrialization began in Europe during the 19th century and brought with it growth of towns and cities inhabited by strong commercial class which produced goods for domestic markets.

Along with it a class of people emerged called the new working class. It included professionals, businessmen and industrialists.

Though they were small in number, educated, liberal minded and believed in national unification.

They strongly condemned aristocratic set up in the society class. They stood for equality and freedom and stressed the formation of constitution giving preference to representative form of government rather than established autocratic regimes.

Q12) what views did the conservatives hold?

Ans. Conservatism was adopted by the European governments after defeating Napoleon in 1815. They favoured it to preserve the established traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, church, social hierarchies, property and family. There were some who did not want to adopt the pre-revolutionary system, rather they favoured Napoleonic changes and wanted to adopt modernization as it would rather contribute to strengthen traditional institutions and state power and make it much more effective. Conservatives began to believe that aristocratic monarchies of Europe too would be strengthened from a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom.

Q13) Discuss the role played by the women in nationalist struggles.

Ans. Women played a vital role in the nationalist struggles around the world.

- (a) Women from many parts of Europe like Germany, Italy and Poland actively supported the liberals demanding constitutional monarchy with national unification.
- (b) They too joined their demands for political rights' like suffrage' along with the struggle of the liberals. But in spite of their active participation, extension of political rights to them remained a controversial issue.
- (c) They took advantage of the unrest in Europe to push their demands for freedom of press and association and creation of a nation-state.
- (d) They even formed their own political associations and founded their newspapers.
- (e) They held political meetings and staged demonstrations to gain support to their demands. But they were denied suffrage rights during the assembly elections. When the Frankfurt parliament was being converted in the St Paul Church, they were granted admission merely as spectators.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Mention the major characteristics of an ancient town.

- Ans.** (i) The towns and the Cities that first appeared along the river valleys like Ur and Mohenjodaro were larger in scale than other human settlements.
- (ii) These cities were the centres of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions and intellectual activities.
- (iii) These cities supported various social group such as artisans, merchant; and priests
- (iv) These cities varied greatly in size and complexity. Some were metropolises and oilier; smaller urban centres.
- (v) Industrialisation played an important role in the expansion of cities.

Q.2. Explain with examples how has industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation In England in the moden period.

- Ans.** (i) Towns and Cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur. Nippur and Mohenjodaro. were larger in scale than other human settlements.
- (ii) The ancient cities could develop only when an increase in food supplies made it possible to support A wide range of non-food producers.
- (iii) The cities were often the centre; of political power, administrative networks, trade and industry, religious institutions, and intellectual activity, and supported various social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests. But the industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation. The modern towns like London. Leeds. Manchester developed because they attracted large number of workers to the textile mills.
- (iv) The city of London became a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not hove large factories

Q.3 Explain the expansion of London over nineteenth century.

- Ans.**(i) By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. It was a colossal city with a population of about 6,75,000.
- (ii) Over the nineteenth century. London continued to expand Its population multiplied fourfold in the 70 years between 1810 and 1860, increasing from 1 million to about 4 million.
- (iii) The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories.
- (iv) The nineteenth century London, was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans, of a growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street-sellers and beggars.
- (v) During the First World War (1914-18). London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods, and the number of l

Q.4. Describe three main features of Charles Booth's first social survey of low skilled London workers.

- Ans.** (i) Charles Booth conducted the first social survey of low-skilled London workers the East End of London. He found that about 1 million Londoners i.e. about one-fifth of the population of London at the rime, were very poor.
- (ii) These poor people were expected to live only upto an average age of 29 in comparison to the average life expectancy of 55 among the gentry and middle classes.
- (iii) These people were more than likely to die in a workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum.
- (iv) He concluded that London needed the rebuilding of at least 4,00,000 rooms to house its poorest citizens.
- (v) For a while the better-off city dwellers continued to demand that slums simply be cleared away. But gradually, a large number of people began to recognise the need for housing for the poor.

Q 5. Explain any five steps taken to clean up London in the 19th century.

Ans. (i) Housing problem: The most important problem of London was housing the migrants. To house the new migrants and workers large block of apartments were built.

(ii) Principle of Garden City and Green Belt: Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden city, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Many architects also supported the idea of Green Belt around London

(iii) Housing and British government: Between the two World Wars (1919-39) the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single – family- cottages. were built by local authorities. Meanwhile, the City had extended beyond the range where people could walk to work, and the development of suburbs made new forms of mass transport absolutely necessary.

(iv) New transport system: The London underground railway was built to carry- people to and from the city. As a result the population of the city became more dispersed.

(v) Control over Criminalisation: To check the growth of criminalisation. the population of criminals was counted, their activities were watched, and their ways of life were investigated. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor.

Q.6 When and where was the very first section of the underground railway in the world opened ? Describe in brief the difficulties of travelling in that underground railway ?

Ans. The first section of the underground railway in the world was opened on 10th January, 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon street in London.

(i) People were afraid to travel under ground.

(ii) The compartments were overcrowded and polluted by smoke.

(iii) The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with foul fumes from the gas lamps.

(iv) Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city,

(v) Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat.

Q 7 Explain the factors which led to the expansion of Bombay.

Ans. (i) Bombay as capital city : Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1519. after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo – Maratha war. The city quickly expanded. With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.

(ii) Industrialisation: The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration. The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854. By 1921, there were 50 cotton mills with about 1,46,000 workers. Only about one-fourth of Bombay's inhabitants between 1881 and 1931 were born in Bombay ,the rest came from outside. Large numbers flowed in from the nearby district of Ratnagiri to work in the Bombay mills.

(iii) Introduction of railways: The first railway was introduced from Bombay to Thane in 1853 It was at the junction head of two major railways. The development of railway encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city.

Q 8. What were chawls? Mention major features of chawls.

Ans.(i) Chawls were multi storeyed structure had been built from atleast the 1860s in the native parts of the town.

(ii) Like the tenements in London, these houses were largely owned by private landlords, such as merchants, bankers, and building contractors, looking for quick ways of earning money from anxious migrants.

(iii) Each chawl was divided into smaller one- room tenements which had no private toilet.

(iv) Tiete was an open, space in the middle of chawls for social and cultural gatherings.

(v) People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls and often had to live in shelters made of corrugated sheets, leaves, or bamboo poles.

Q9. Explain the housing problem of Bombay (Mumbai).

Ans. (i) Bombay (Mumbai) was a crowded city because a person living in Bombay had a mere 9.5 square yards of space

(ii) About 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay (Mumbai). Chawls were multi storeyed structures, built since 1860s in the native parts of the town.

(iii) The homes were small, so the streets and neighbourhood were used for a variety of activities and social functions.

(iv) People belonging to the depressed classes, found it very difficult to find houses

. Q.10. Throw light on some of the land reclamation projects of Bombay.

Ans. (i) A project was launched in 1754 to join the seven islands of Bombay into one landmass. Then the Governor of Bombay, William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall to prevent the Hooding of The low lying areas of Bombay,

(ii) In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba. Most of the hills were levelled by the company to construct buildings.

(iii) By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.

(iv) The Bombay Port Trust, also launched a reclamation project to build a dry dock between 1914 and 1918. The Trust used the excavated earth to create the 22 acre Ballard Estate. Subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay (Mumbai) was developed.

Q 11 Why is Mumbai (Bombay) known as the city of dreams ? Give three reasons.

Ans. (i) Film industry : Bombay film industry has contributed in a big way to produce an —age of City as a blend of dream and reality, it is India's film capital providing employment to more than 10 lakh people. Most of the people in the film industry were themselves migrants and became successful. This has encouraged more migration.

(ii) Employment : Bombay is one of the most important industrial towns of India providing employment to skilled, and unskilled workers. It also provides employment to women workers.

(iii) Spacious bungalows : Film producers, heroes and industrialists live in sprawling spacious bungalows which attract large number of migrants to the city

Q.12. Highlight the principal features of the social life of people living in Bombay.

Ans. (i) Overcrowded city: Bombay was a crowded city. While every Londoner in the 1840s enjoyed an average space of 155 square yards, Bombay had a mere 9.5 square yards. By 1872, when

London had an average of 8 persons per house, the density in Bombay was as high as 20

(ii) Separate living areas for the natives and the white: The Bombay Fort area which formed the heart of the city in the early 1800s was divided between a 'native' town, where most of the Indians lived, and a European or 'white' section. A European suburb and an industrial zone began to develop to the north of the Fort settlement area, with a similar suburb and cantonment in the south.

(iii) Living space for the rich: Like the European elite, the richer Parsi, Muslim and upper caste traders and industrialists of Bombay lived in sprawling, spacious bungalows. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.

(iv) Life in chawls: More than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawl of Bombay

(v) Depressed classes and housing problem: People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls and often had to live in shelters made of corrugated sheets, leaves, or bamboo poles

Subject: Economics

Question-1: Why is per capita income considered as an important criterion for development?

Answer: Per capita income is considered an important criterion for development as without financial resources no country can provide facilities for education or health services.

Question-2: Increase in total income of a country may or may not lead to greater welfare of the masses on this.

Answer: Increase in total income of a country can be beneficial if the increase is evenly spread over different social groups. However if only the rich get richer and the poor remain where they were, income growth does not lead to growth in social welfare. Growth of high tech jobs has made things better off for only a select group of people in India. The great majority of people specially in the rural sector have remained untouched by the boom in national economy.

Question-3: Money alone cannot provide all that makes life worth living. Discuss this statement.

Answer: Money by itself is not a complete indicator of total welfare. For example income may be high in an industrial colony but the environment may be polluted. There may be insufficient provisions for health care. The educational facilities for children may be expensive. In the absence of these facilities, high money income alone would not be enough.

Question-4: How can development are made sustainable? Illustrate with examples from everyday life.

Answer: Development can be made sustainable if the existing resources are used in a planned manner. Enough must be left for the coming generations. Emphasis should be on developing renewable sources of energy and recycling of metals.

Question-5: Write suggestions for ensuring a better distribution of existing water resources within the country.

Answer: 1. Ground water is under serious threat of over use in many parts of the country.

2. Overuse is a problem common in parts of country like Punjab and Western U.P which are agriculturally prosperous regions.

3. We should use only as much ground water as is replenished by rain.

4. Rain water harvesting, putting reasonable restrictions on drilling of wells, and restricting use of water for all and for all times to come.

Question-6: Give one example of environmental degradation.

Answer: Scarcity of water is an example of the ill effects of environmental degradation.

Question-7: Discuss the disparities in literacy rates in India.

Answer: There are wide disparities in literacy rates for Males and Females in rural population. In Uttar Pradesh for example the literacy rate for Males is 52% while for females it is as low as 19%.

Question-8: How can development be made sustainable? Illustrate with examples from everyday life.

Answer: Development can be made sustainable if the existing resources are used in a planned manner. Enough must be left for the coming generations. Emphasis should be developing renewable sources of energy and recycling of metals.

Question 9: "People have conflicting development goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

Answer: It is true to say that people have conflicting developmental goals. What may be the development for one may not be for the other. Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding. For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters. But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them

Question 10: Describe any three possible development goals of landless rural labourers.

Answer: The following can be the developmental goals of landless rural labourers.

1. More days of work with better wages.
2. Social and economic equality.
3. Low price food grains. Better education facilities for their children.

Question 12. “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

Answer: Yes, we agree with the statement that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well because of the following reasons. Money can buy things that can be one factor on which our life depends like food. But the quality of non-material things like freedom, security and respect cannot be bought with money. We cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines and peace with money.

Question 13: Give any two common developmental goals of the people.

Answer: Social equality, freedom, peace, pollution-free environment, improved health and literacy levels, awareness and control on population are common development goals of the people.

Question 14: Define Average income.

Answer: Average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

Question 15: Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.

Answer: - Kerala has a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab even though Punjab has a higher per capita income in comparison to Kerala because of the following reasons.
Education: Kerala has a higher level of literacy rate than Punjab. In fact, the literacy rate of Kerala is the highest in India. In Kerala, the literacy rate is ninety-one per cent which is almost as high as that of China. This is mainly because education has been made available to everyone in Kerala whether they are upper caste or the lower caste. There is no bias in the field of education, which is one of the major reasons why Kerala has a better HDI than Punjab.
Health care: The health care facilities in Kerala are far better than those in Punjab. Kerala has over 2700 government medical hospitals, with 330 beds per 1,00,000 population which is the highest in India, making it achieve a higher ranking in the HDI.
Politics: The political parties in Kerala have taken steps for genuine welfare of the people and have invested intelligently and methodologically in the field of health and education. The government of Kerala has even worked for the land reforms in the State to support the people.

Question 16: What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norms?

Answer: Average income or per capita income is the main domain used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries. According to the World Bank, income is one of the most important attributes. Countries with average income of USD 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries. Countries with average income of USD 1530 or less are called middle-income countries and countries with average income of USD 1035 or less are called poor countries. This is based on the conception that the higher the total income of the country, the developed it is. However, there are certain restrictions to this norm because income, although an important measure for calculating growth and development, is not the only attribute. Over the past few decades, health and education have made an important mark in the development of a country. So, even if the country has high per capita income and literacy rate but does not have good medical facilities, it cannot be considered developed.

Question 17: “Though the level of income is important, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development.” Justify the statement.

Answer: It is true that income is an important way to measure the level of development but it is also true that it is not the only way to measure the level of development. It is an inadequate method of measuring development since it is only the materialistic measure of development based on money. Over the past few decades, health, education, sanitary and other non-materialistic indicators have become an important criteria in measuring the level of development. The Human Development Index, for example, is a better measure of development since it takes into consideration health and education indicators as well. For example, even though the income of Punjab is more than that of Kerala, Kerala has a higher HDI because it has better health and educational facilities. The literacy rate of Kerala is higher than that of Punjab.

Question 18: What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

Answer: Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles. The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations. Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows. Health: Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people. Education: Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed. Security: More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

Chapter 2

Sectors of Indian Economy

Q1. Why is the primary sector called as such?

Ans. The primary sector is called as such because it produces goods exploiting natural resources. for e.g dairy, fishing, forestry.

Q2 Mention a few activities under the secondary and tertiary sector?

Ans. Secondary sector consist of sugar mills, textile factories, brick kilns, automobiles,electrical goods. This sector is also known as industrial sector. where as tertiary sector consist of transport, communication, banking, warehousingetc.This sector is also known as service sector.

Q3 What is called the final goods?

Ans. The goods that reaches the consumer is called the final goods. For e:g the value of biscuits at Rs.20/- per packet includes the price of wheat ,grinding charges, transportation, storage charges etc. so only the value of final goods (biscuit)should be taken into account for evaluation.

Q4 What is GDP?

Ans. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of that sector for that year. The GDP only determines the economic strength of a country

Q5 Differentiate between the public and private sector?

Ans. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals.

Q6 How to create more employment in the agricultural sector?

- Ans.** a. Loans could be given to farmers to dig wells to irrigate their land
b. seeds and fertilizers could be subsidized.
c. Dams can be built to irrigate dry areas.
d. Transport facilities could be increased.
e. Storage facilities could be provided.

Q7 What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?

- Ans.** a. This scheme targets the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the poor women, who suffer from poverty.
b. To provide livelihood to the people below the poverty line, this scheme guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural household in the country.

Q8 Explain the objectives of implementing the MG NREGA, 2005?

- Ans.** Its main objective was to provide employment to the unemployed.
b. According to MG NREGA, all those who are able to and are in need of work would be guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the govt.
c. If the govt. fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give employment allowance to the people.

Q9 Mention some of the Acts that companies in the organized sector have to follow?

Ans. Some of the Acts that companies in the organized sector have to follow are:

- (1) Factories Act,
- (2) Minimum wages Act,
- (3) Payment of Gratuity Act,
- (4) Shops and Establishments Act.

Chapter-3 Money and Credit

Q1 What is Bank? Can you illustrate the functions of a Bank?

Ans. Banks are institutions which accept the deposits from the public withdrawable by cheques and by demand deposits and advances loans of various types to the borrowers is called a Bank.

Following are the functions of Bank:

- A. It accepts the deposits from customers. It can be in the form of saving account deposits, current account and fixed deposits.
- B. It gives interests on the savings to the customers.
- C. It provides withdrawal facility to the customers.
- D. It gives loans and advances to the borrowers and charge interest
- E. It provides agency function like transfer of funds, collection of funds, payment of various items, purchase and sale of shares and securities.

Q2 . Describe the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of the condition of poor particularly women.

Ans. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in the 1970s. It has now over 6 million borrowers in about 40,000 villages. Almost all the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of the society. These borrowers have proved that not only are poor women reliable borrowers, but they can start and run a variety of small income generating activities successfully. Thus the Grameen bank has played a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor women in Bangladesh. Professor Muhammad Yunus, the founder of Grameen Bank and recipient of 2006 Nobel Peace prize for peace has stated that, "if credit can be made available to the poor people on terms and conditions that are appropriate and reasonable these million of small people with their millions of small pursuits can add up to create the biggest development wonder".

Q3. How will you justify that credit is a crucial element in economic life?

Ans. Credit plays a crucial role in economic life. Some time it plays a negative role some time positive. Positive Role:

- A. Sometimes credit helps to increase earnings makes the person better than before.
- B. Credit helps the person to enhance his business his economic condition. Negative role:
 - A. Some time person borrow money to increase his business or for personal use.
 - B. If the borrower fails to pay back the borrowed money, it pushes the person in to bank trap.
 - C. To repay the loan the borrower has to sell his land or the lender detained the collateral

Q4 Why do you think that the formal sources of credit provide loans at reasonable interest rates?

- Ans.**
- A. Formal sources of credit work according to the norms of Reserve Banks of India.
 - B. The RBI monitors that the banks give loans not just to the profit-making businessmen and traders. But also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
 - C. Rates of interest are fixed by RBI according to the instructions given by central government. Indian government is a welfare state.
 - D. The formal sources to provide loan at low interest rate because people can increase their income and help them in the overall development of the country.
 - E. Low interest rate helps the poor people to increase their

Q5 . Elaborate the reasons why the banks might not be ready to lend to the certain borrowers?

- Ans.**
- A. Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral.
 - B. People who do not apply for loan with proper do cumentations and collateral are refused by the bank.
 - C. The poor people and land less farmers fall in this category.
 - D. Absence of collateral is one of the main causes for not sanctioning loans to the poor people and land less people.

Q6: Which is the most important term of credit according to your views? Explain.

Ans. Collateral is the most important term of credit . Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns. Such as land, building, vehicles, livestock, deposits with bank are some examples of collateral. These items are used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to pay the loan the lender has t he right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. The poor people and land less pe ople have no collateral. This prevents them to take loan from formal sources of c redit. Banks first ask for the collateral than they issue loans to the people. So due to the above reason collateral is the most important term of credit.

Q7“Money plays very important role in our everyday life” Explain.

- Ans.**
- (i) The use of money expands a very important role in everyday life. No transaction is possible without the use of money.
 - (ii) Goods are bought and sold with the use of money.
 - (iii) The objective of each and every person is to earn money. All human beings are working day and night to earn money.
 - (iv) If we want to purchase any thing if it is tiny or large we need money.

Q8 Mention the short comings of the barter system that led to the evolution of money?

Ans. A. Exchanging of goods was difficult. Demand of two persons for each other's commodity should have risen at the same time, otherwise exchange was not possible. This is known as double coincidence of want.

B. It is a time consuming process.

C. Exact valuation of goods may not be take place at the time of exchange of goods.

D. It is difficult to get the product on the spot and at the right time.

Q9 How does Reserve bank of India lay a crucial role in controlling the formal sector loans? Explain.

Ans. A. The Reserve bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit of India.

B. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

C. RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.

D. Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom at what interest rates etc. E. RBI is the central bank of India.

Q10 How would you describe the organization and functioning of Self Help Group?

Ans. Self Help Groups are financial support groups that are formed at the village level particularly by women. These consist of around 15-20 members who meet and save their money regularly.

The following points sum up the functioning of Self Help Groups:

- These groups help in pooling the savings of the members especially poor women.
- All decisions regarding saving and loans are taken by the members of the group.
- These groups provide timely loans for variety of purposes and at a reasonable rate of interest to its members.
- These groups help the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- These groups provide a platform to discuss a variety of social issues of rural people.

These groups are collectively responsible for the repayment of loan.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

Q 1 . Explain any five proper farming techniques which can be used for soil conservation.

Ans. a. Strip Cropping: To counter the effect of wind the practice of strip cropping is followed to stop wind erosion. Large fields are divided in strips. Grass in strips is left to grow between the crops.

b. Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines does not let water run down the slopes. This technique involved ploughing along contours, so that the furrows follow lines linking points of the same height. Such furrows halt the downward flow of water and reduce erosion.

c. Terrace Farming: Since ancient times farmers have built terraces or steps up a hill side creating several levels of farms. Hill slopes are cut into a number of terraces having horizontal top and steep slopes on the back and front.

d. Crop rotation: If the same crop is sown in the same field, year after year, this consumes particular nutrients from the soil making it infertile. Crop rotation can check the type of erosion.

e. Shelter Belts: Planting trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in establishing the desert in western India.

Q 2. Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? Name some areas where they found.

Ans.

Black soil is ideal for the growth of cotton soil. Following are its characteristics:

a. Black soils are also known as 'regur' soil or black cotton soils.

b. Such a soil is ideal for growing cotton and hence the name.

c. They have extremely good moisture retention capacity but become sticky when wet.

d. These soils are difficult work upon unless tilled during pre-monsoon periods or just after the first shower.

e. Black soils are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but poor in phosphoric contents.

f. This soil is found in Deccan trap areas. This includes Maharashtra, Western Madhy Pradesh, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh, some parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Q 3. Explain the relationship between the process of colonization and rich resources of colonies.

Ans.

a. The History of colonization reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions of the foreign traders.

b. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of colonizing countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and established their supremacy over colonies.

c. There for resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.

Q 4. What was the views of Gandhiji on resource conservation?

Ans.

Gandhi ji voiced his concern about resource conservation in the following words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Q 5. What has significantly contributed to land degradation?

Ans.

Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Q 6. What are the various stages of resources planning?

Ans.

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country which involves surveying mapping measurement of resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology skills and institutions to set for implementing the resources development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resources development plans with the overall nation development plan.

Q 7. Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?

Ans. The use of land is determined in two ways –

1. physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types etc.
2. human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area. And the reason it has not increases is because of the growing demand of the population that has resulted in increased demand for land for various purposes like agriculture and other non agricultural purposes like building roads, infrastructure etc.

Q8. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

Ans. The rivers that forms the deltas of eastern coast are:- the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. These river deltas consists of alluvial soil.

The main feature of alluvial soil are:-

- The alluvial soil consists of sand, clay and silt.
- This soil is very fertile and rich in potash, lime and phosphoric acid.
- Based on their age, alluvial soils are of 2 types – old alluvial (Bhangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).
- Based on their age, alluvial soils are of 2 types – old alluvial (Bhangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).

Q9 . Differentiate between Red soil and Laterite soil?**Ans .**

Red Soil	Laterite Soil
(i) They are formed in the areas of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(i) They are formed where there is heavy rainfall.
(ii) They are formed due to weathering.	(ii) They are formed due to leaching.
(iii) They contain loose gravel which are very coarse.	(iii) They contain fine particles.
(iv) They are found in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, etc.	(iv) They are found along the Western Ghats, Meghalaya etc.

Q 10. What is the reason behind the availability of Land use data for only 93 percent of the total geography area of India?**Ans.**

- Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km land use data, however is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area.
- Because the land use reporting for most of the nor-east states except Assam has not been done fully.
- Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

CHAPTER -3 WATER RESOURCES

Q 1. What is the situation regarding water scarcity in post independent India?**Answer:**

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as common places as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs.

Q 2 .What are the causes of water scarcity in available areas?**Answer:**

This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately, there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use.

Q 3 Give a short note on Multi-purpose projects In India.**Answer**

Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed

the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

Q 4 .What were the different methods of traditional rain-water harvesting?

Answer:

There existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

Q 5 .What are the social consequences of building big dams?

Answer:

Big dam projects cause large scale displacement of people. The displaced people have to give up their homes and their lands. The displaced people do not get the compensation they are promised by the government and are put to a lot of hardship. The advantages of the dam, such as better irrigation facilities, electricity and industrialisation are enjoyed by others, while the displaced people are left defenceless. The dams have caused conflict between people who have been displaced and those who have benefited. Tribal people and farmers are involved in the Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan seeking justice for displacement.

Q 6. What is a multi-purpose project? Name any one and give 3 contributions of that project.

Answer:

The Damodar Valley Project offers the following advantages:

- 1) Power station under that project provides 104 MW of Hydro electricity.
- 2) The project provides 136 km of inland waterways through reservoirs and canals. Its canals irrigate 4,50,000 hectares of agricultural land.

Multi-purpose projects comprise of one or more dams erected to contain the free flow of water, storage of water in artificially created reservoirs, power house for generation of Hydro-electricity and feeder canals for irrigation.

- 1) They are designed to generate Hydro-electricity.
- 2) Store water for feeding irrigation channels.

Q 7. What is the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'? Why was it organized? What are the issues raised by this movement?

Ans.

- a. Narmada Bachao Andolan is prominent social movement to acquire access and control natural resources endowed to the local people.
- b. The activities of the Narmada Bachao Andolan in the late 1980s and 1990s brought worldwide attention to the plight of the people from the area of Sardar Sarovar Dam across the Narmada River who is spread over the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
- c. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a non Government Organisation that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- d. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water.
- e. Recently it has refocused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

Q 8. Give any five examples of traditional water harvesting system prevalent in various parts of India.

Ans.

- a. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the western Himalayas for agriculture.
- b. 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- c. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- d. In arid and semi arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadans in jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.
- e. In Meghalaya, a 200 years old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent.

Q 9. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

Ans. a. Rooftop rain water harvesting is commonly practiced to store water.

b. In Arid and semi- arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the khadins in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan.

c. In the semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing water.

d. In Western Rajasthan, the practice of roof top rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Rajasthan Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water.

Q 10. In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why.

Ans.

a. Some social movements have opposed such large dams due to fact that local communities have been displaced and rooted out of their original settlement areas.

b. Dams have also been a potent cause in creating conflicts between states, wanting to avail benefits from the same water resources.

c. Sedimentation in the reservoir caused floods. These dams were constructed to control floods.

d. These dams caused land degradation. The flood plains were deprived of silt which is natural fertilizer.

e. These dams caused water borne disease, pest and pollution of water due to excessive use.

CHAPTER – 4 AGRICULTURE

Q 1. Define agriculture? Why has cultivation methods changed significantly over years?

Ans.

A. Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals.

B. Agriculture is an age old economic activity in our country. Over these years cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technologically know how and socio-cultural practices.

C. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

D. At present in different parts of India- primitive subsistence farming, Intensive Subsistence Farming and commercial Farming are practiced.

Q 2. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics?

Ans. Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In This kind of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. This kind of farming is a legacy of colonialism, adapted to local conditions.

Following are its characteristics:

- A. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- B. Cultivation of cash for export purpose.
- C. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- D. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc are important plantation crops.

Q3. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?

Ans.

- A. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.
- B. These are known as coarse grains.
- C. These are used as food crops as well as fodder crops also.
- D. These have very high nutritional value.

Q 4. What are the efforts made by the government to modernize agriculture in India?

Ans.

- A. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research centre.
- B. In 1980s and 1990s a comprehensive land development program was initiated, which include both institutional and technical reforms.
- C. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- D. Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance schemes introduced by the Government.

Q 5. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea producing states.

Ans.

1. Introduction: Tea is the main beverage crop. India is the leading producer and exporter of tea in the world.
2. Climate: Tea plants grow well in tropical and subtropical climate. Tea thrives well in a hot and humid climate.
3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
4. Temperature: Ideal temperature for the growth is 200 to 300 C.
5. Rainfall: 150 to 300 cm annual rainfall is required. High humidity and frequent showers evenly distributed throughout the year are good for rapid development of tender leaves

Q 6. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production?

Ans.

1. Introduction: Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is Kharif crop.
2. Climate: 140 frost free days
3. Soil Type: It grows well in old alluvial soil.
4. Temperature: It requires temperature between 210 C to 270C .
5. Rainfall: annual rainfall between 60 to 120 cm
6. Areas of Cultivation: In some states like Bihar maize is grown in Rabi season also. Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize. Major maize producing states are Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

Q 7. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.

Ans.

1. Introduction: Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.
2. Soil Type: Well drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.
3. Temperature: High temperature at the time of growth.
4. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states

Q 8 . Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of coffee. Name the leading tea producing states.

Ans.

1. Introduction: It is second most important beverage crop of India. Indian coffee is known for its quality and is hence in great demand all over the world. The variety produced in India is Arabica variety which was initially brought from Yemen.
2. Climate: It requires hot and humid climatic conditions for growth.
3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
4. Temperature: 15°C and 28°C.
5. Rainfall: rainfall 50 to 200 cm annually.
6. Areas of Cultivation: Its cultivation was initiated on Baba Buden hills and is today confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Q 9. Write briefly about the movement started by Vinoba Bhave known as Bloodless revolution?

Ans.

- A. Vinobha Bhave introduced voluntary redistribution of farm-lands to poor landless farmers for their economic well being.
- B. It started when some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well being and unexpectedly Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 landless villagers.
- C. This act was known as Bhoodan and many land owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due the land ceiling act. This Bhoodan and Gramdan movement initiated by Vinobha Bhave is also known as the Blood less revolution.

Q 10. What are millets and why are they called coarse grains? Give some examples of millet crops and areas they are grown in.

- Ans.** Jowar, Bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains but they have very high nutritional value.
- A. Jowar: Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
 - B. Bajra: Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Haryana.
 - C. Ragi: Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER – 4

Mineral Energy Resources

Q1' Minerals in India are unevenly distributed'. Explain.

Ans- (i) Minerals in Deccan : The peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.

(ii) Minerals in western and eastern region of India: Sedimentary rocks of the western and eastern parts of India, i.e., Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.

(iii) Minerals in north India: The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These Variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

Q2. "There is a urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development". Justify the statement by giving at least three reason.

Ans- (i) Slow rate of formation: We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in the comparison to the present rates of consumption.

(ii) Impact on environment : Over use of mineral especially the non-renewable minerals can lead to environmental pollution.

(iii) Future generation : While using mineral resources we have to keep in mind the need of future generation.

Q3. What are the four types of coal ? Write one main characteristic of each?

Ans- (i) Anthracite : It is the best quality and contains more than 80% of carbon .

(ii) Bituminous : It is one of the most widely used variety of coal, and contains 60-80% of carbon.

(iii) Lignite: It is of lower grade and is known as brown coal.

(iv) Peat : It is of low quality so it burns like wood and gives more smoke and less heat.

Q4. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Ans- (i) Location of India : India is a tropical country so lot of solar energy is available in India. It is about 20 MW per sq.km per annum.

(ii) Thar desert: India has Thar desert which can become the biggest solar power house of India.

(iii) Environmental Friendly: Solar energy is generated from a renewable source and its production does not emit any harmful pollutants and emissions.

Q 5. 'There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development'. Explain.

Ans (i) Energy as a basic requirement – Energy is a basic input which is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.

(ii) Limited energy resources: Most of the energy sources like coal, mineral oil etc, are limited. So we should use them judiciously.

(iii) Slow rate of formation: We are rapidly consuming energy resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of energy sources formation are slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Energy resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable.

(iv) Impact on environment: Overuse of energy especially the non-renewable can lead to environment pollution.

(v) Future generations: While using our energy resources we have to keep in mind the need of future generations.

Q6. What is geothermal energy? Name any two projects which have been set up to harness the geothermal energy.

Ans Geothermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth. Geothermal energy exists because the earth grows progressively hotter with the increasing depth. Where the geothermal gradient is high, high temperature is found at a shallow depth. Groundwater in such areas absorbs heat from the rocks, and becomes hot. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.

Two experiment projects have been set up in India to harness the geothermal energy. One is

located in the Parvati valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and the other is located in the Puga Valley, Ladakh.

Q7. “Minerals are Indispensable part of our Lives”. Support the statement with examples.

Ans Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives or for an economy because:

- (i) Everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a bus, or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- (ii) The country earns foreign exchange from the export of minerals.
- (iii) Mining and extraction of minerals provide employment to the people.
- (iv) Mineral like coal and petroleum are also the main sources of power.
- (v) Industrial development depends on the availability of minerals.

Q8. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?

Ans (i) In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layer.

(ii) They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

(iii) Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under Great heat and pressure.

(iv) Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash, salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation, especially in arid regions.

Q9 How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.

(i) The hazards of mining are air, water and noise pollution in nearby areas.

(ii) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by people make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

(iii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to miners.

(iv) The water resources get contaminated due to dumping of waste and slurry beds.

Q10 What is the utility of manganese? Describe its distribution.

Ans It is an important mineral which is used for making iron and steel, and it acts as a basic raw material for manufacturing its alloy. It is also used for the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticide, paints, batteries, etc.

Major manganese producing states are:

- (i) Orissa- Mayurbhanj
- (ii) Jharkhand- Singhbhum
- (iii) Chhattisgarh- Bailadila
- (iv) Karnataka- Kudremukh

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

POWER SHARING

Q1) What does the horizontal power sharing signify?

Ans. Horizontal power sharing signifies power shared among organs of the government like legislature, executive and judiciary.

Q2) Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?

Ans. The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex because of various language speaking people like:-

Of the country's total population, 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.

Another 40 percent lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.

Remaining one percent of the Belgians speaks German.

Besides, in the capital city of Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch speaking.

Q3) What led to tensions between the Dutch speaking and French speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and 1960s?

Ans. (a) The issues of majoritarianism and financial preference led to the tensions between the Dutch and French speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and 1960s.

(b) At the capital city of Brussels, the French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful and used to get the economic and educational benefit.

(c) This was resented the Dutch speaking community which led to the tension between the two communities of Brussels.

Q4) Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Ans. Sri Lanka comprises various communities and diverse population which signifies its complex ethnicity like:-

Sinhala speaking accounts for 74 per cent of the total population and enjoys majoritarian status in the country.

The another community is Tamil speaking which has two sub-groups:

The Sri Lankan Tamils which account for 13 per cent. They are the natives of Sri Lanka.

The Indian Tamils account for 5 per cent. They are of Indian origin.

About 7 per cent of the [population is Christians (both Tamils and Sinhala).

Rest 1 per cent are Muslims.

Q5) Describe any three provisions of the act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.

Ans. After independence, in 1948, the democratically elected Sri Lankan Government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy by passing an Act in 1956.

Sinhala was recognized as the only official language in Sri Lanka. Tamil language was not given due importance.

The Sri Lankan Government formulated a policy in which only Sinhala applicants were preferred for positions in university and Government jobs.

The new constitution of Sri Lanka declared that Buddhism would be promoted by the state.

Q6) Why did civil war break out in Sri Lanka? List the results of the civil war.

Ans. The distrust between Tamil speaking and the Sinhalese over the majoritarianism issue resulted in a widespread conflict which soon turned into a civil war.

Thousands of people of both the communities were killed.

Many families were forced to leave the country and many more lost their livelihood.

Sri Lanka, in general, suffered from an economic crisis.

Q7) What do you mean by power sharing?

Ans. Power sharing means sharing of responsibility and powers among different organs and levels of government.

It is a strategy for resolving disputes over exercising of power.

It is a powerful approach to unite the diversities by making them party to the decision making process.

Q8) Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?

Ans. Following were the three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils:

Recognition of Tamil as an official language.

Regional autonomy.

Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

In order to protest for their demand they started a political struggle in the way of conflict with the government.

By 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (State) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict which soon turned into a civil war.

As a result thousands of people of both communities were killed, causing a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

Q9) what do you mean by Belgian model? Examine the interesting elements of Belgian government.

Ans. After the four amendments in the Constitution, the Belgian leaders worked out a very different and innovative power sharing arrangement known as Belgian Model.

Equal distribution of seats- According to the new arrangement, Dutch and French speaking ministers have been given equal status in the central government. No single majority can make decision unilaterally.

Concept of Federal Government- Besides, state governments for the two regions have been given maximum powers and the state governments are not treated as the subordinate to the central government.

Equal Representative in Brussels- In the new arrangement, Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, has given equal representation to both the French and Dutch speaking people.

Community Government- The Belgian model introduced a new concept of third kind of government, i.e., the Community Government. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community.

This arrangement ensures the promotion and protection of cultural and linguistic diversity.

Q10) Explain two sets of reasons as why power sharing is desirable.

Ans. Power sharing is desirable for various concrete reasons. Two sets of reasons have been listed out which favour power sharing in two different manners like: Prudential reason and Moral reason.

Prudential Reason

According to prudential reason, power sharing accommodates social diversity hence, helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Power sharing in another way ensures the political stability through competition among various political parties.

Besides, power sharing is also desirable to the promotion of national unity and integrity.

Moral Reason

Moral Reason is a very deeper reason of power sharing.

According to moral reason, power sharing is desirable to produce an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.

It implies maximum popular participation through decentralization of powers so that people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

In this way, both the sets of reasons signify the importance of power sharing in the forms of community government, reserved constituencies and decentralization of powers.

Q11) What does the sharing of power among political parties, pressure groups and movements ensure?

Ans. (a) The sharing of powers among political parties, pressure groups and movements ensures the influence in decision making process as democracy implies people's choice among various contenders.

(b) Regarding political parties this sharing takes place in the way of political competition among different parties. This in turn ensures that power does not remain in one hand.

(c) In the case of coalition government this sharing becomes direct when two or more parties form an alliance to contest election and if their alliance is elected.

(d) At the same time, pressure group and movements influence power sharing through dharna, rallies, protest, strike etc.

(e) In another way by becoming the member of committee or a part of the planning commission power can be shared for advocating better policies.

Democracy and Diversity

Chapter- 3

Q1. Does every social difference lead to social division? Explain.

A. No, social divisions are created when some social difference overlaps with other differences e.g. Dalits in our country tend to be poor and landless, and often face discrimination and injustice.

- A social division is created in a situation when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other, and the people start feeling that they belong to different communities.

- Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences divide people from one another but they also unite very different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across boundaries of their groups

Q2. What are the origins of social differences?

A. Mostly social differences originate by the accident of birth, or they originate by the choices of people.

i) Social differences based on the accident of birth: Normally we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it. People are male or female, tall or short etc. because of the accident of birth.

ii) Social differences based on choices: Some of the social differences arise by the choices we make e.g. some people are atheists, they don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born in.

Q3. How is overlapping difference different from cross-cutting difference?

A. ▪ An overlapping difference is a difference which arises when social differences overlap i.e. when one social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities.

e.g. The differences between the Blacks and the Whites in the USA is an example of overlapping differences because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against. In our country, the Dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice. In Northern Ireland class and religion overlap with each other, Catholics are more likely to be poor and have faced a history of discrimination, unlike the Protestants.

- Cross-cutting differences are the ones in which social differences don't overlap with each other and it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other.

e.g. In the Netherlands class and religion tend to cut across each other. Catholics and Protestants are about equally likely to be poor or rich.

- Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions and are difficult to accommodate.
- Cross cutting differences are easier to accommodate and don't lead to social divisions.

Q4. How are politics and social divisions in a society related to each other? Or With the help of two examples show how social division affect politics?

In a democracy, there is generally more than one party for elections. There is competition among political parties to win elections and form the government. Political parties try to influence and impress the voters by making many promises. (i) Since, some or the other kind of social divisions exist in all societies, there is a probability that the political parties might use these social divisions for their own benefit. They can favour a particular social group by promising them growth in the future. (ii) This ensures them the votes from such a social group. Sometimes the political parties announce policies for the upliftment of the disadvantaged communities. AH these are very dangerous, as they can create conflicts in society. Thus, social divisions might become political divisions and can lead to conflicts and distrust in society.

Q5. Discuss the origin of social differences. Or Explain any two aspects concerning the origin of social differences. Or Describe any three origins of social differences.

Ans. There are many origins of social differences. (i) Social difference means difference in a set of people due to difference in their race, religion, language or culture. But these differences are more an accident of nature. A person does not choose his community where he would be born. He just happens to be born in a particular community. People are tall or short, dark or fair, male or female, more by accident and not by their own choice. (ii) However, some choices can be made by us. People choose to follow or not to follow a particular religion. They can choose their field of study and the career path games and cultural activities. (iii) Social differences are also created by economic inequalities existing in the society. For example, rich and poor persons from the same family often do not keep close relation with each other for they feel they are very different.

Q6.Distinguish between Civil Rights Movements (1954-1968) and The Black Power (1966-1975) Movement in the USA.

Ans. Civil Rights Movement : (1954-1968) Refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at legally abolishing racial discrimination against African-Americans. Led by Martin Luther King Junior, this movement practiced non-violent methods.

The Black Power : This Movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was more militant anti-racist movement advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the U.S.

CHAPTER 4

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

Q 1 What are Feminist movements? What were there major demands?

Ans.These are the movements which are organised by various women organisations to create equality for women in personal and family life.

- (i) These feminist movements demand equal rights for women in all spheres of life.
- (ii) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

(iii) The agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women.

(iv) The movements also demanded in improving the educational and career opportunities for the women.

Q 2 Explain any three features of the model of a secular state of India.

Ans. The 3 features of the model of secular state of India are :-*.There is official religion in India. There is privilege provide to any religions in India. All of the mare treated equally.*.The constitution of India provides freedom to people to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.*.Also constitution allows state to intervene in some religious practices. Such as constitution as banned untouchability.

Q3 What was Gandhiji's view on religion and politics?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi believed that religion can never be separated from politics. It was not in reference to any particular religion but in general Gandhi believed that every religion is characterized by moral values and ethics and that religion brings a sense of morality in the conduct of politics. For Mahatma Gandhi, religion must guide political actions whose ultimate aim was to secure

Q 4 Give arguments in the favour of women suffrage.

Ans. Arguments in favour of Women suffrage-

1. Women suffrage is important because parliament should be the reflection of the wishes of people. Most laws affect women and men equally and some laws affect women especially. The possession of vote increase the sense of responsibility amongst women regarding the question of public importance. Depriving women of the vote lower their position in the society. For the common good of all women Suffrage is really important.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 1 What is casteism? How is casteism in India different as compared to other societies?

Ans. (i) Organisation of people into social groups for the purpose of marriage, work and diet is known as the caste system.

(ii) The social structure of India is based upon the caste system. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour, but the Indian caste system is an extreme form of division of labour based on birth.

(iii) Although in most societies, occupations are passed on from one generation to another, but in India, it is different from other societies as in this system hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals.

(iv) The Indian caste system was very rigid. Members of the same caste group were supposed to form a social community that practised the same or similar occupation, married within the caste group, and did not eat with members from other caste groups.

(v) Indian caste system continues to be closely linked to economic status.

Communalism can take several forms in politics – in everyday beliefs, formation of parties based on communities, campaigning or asking for votes, formation of government, etc.

Q 2 What is communalism? Explain the various forms that communalism take in politics.

Ans. Communalism is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities

Communalism in daily beliefs : The most common expression of communalism is in everyday life. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and the beliefs in the superiority of one religion over the other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.

(ii) Formation of political parties on the basis of communities : All the communities of the world have a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

(iii) Political mobilisation on communal lines : It is another frequent form of communalism. Parties based on a particular community make use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and create fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics, this often involves a special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

(iv) Communal riots: Sometimes, communalism takes the most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India has suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of partition. The post independence period has also seen large- scale communal violence.

Q 3 The rigid caste system is disappearing in India. Explain the major factors responsible for this. Suggest any two ways through which this can further be reduced.

Ans. (I) Social Reformers : Social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, etc., advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.

(ii) Economic Factors : With, economic development, large-scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down. Now, most of the time in urban areas, it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.

(iii) Constitution : The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination of any type. It provides equal opportunities to all.

(iv) Fundamental Rights : Provision of Fundamental rights has played a major role because these rights are provided to all the citizens without any discrimination. The caste system can further be reduced by the spread of education, and by promoting inter caste marriages.

CHAPTER 6

WORK, LIFE & LEISURE

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Mention the major characteristics of an ancient town.

Ans. (i) The towns and the Cities that first appeared along the river valleys like Ur and Mohenjodaro were larger in scale than other human settlements.

(ii) These cities were the centres of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions and intellectual activities.

(iii) These cities supported various social group such as artisans, merchant; and priests

(iv) These cities varied greatly in size and complexity. Some were metropolises and oilier; smaller urban centres.

(v) Industrialisation played an important role in the expansion of cities.

Q.2. Explain with examples how has industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation In England in the moden period.

Ans. (i) Towns and Cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjodaro, were larger in scale than other human settlements.

(ii) The ancient cities could develop only when an increase in food supplies made it possible to support a wide range of non-food producers.

(iii) The cities were often the centre; of political power, administrative networks, trade and industry, religious institutions, and intellectual activity, and supported various social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests. But the industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation. The modern towns like London, Leeds, Manchester developed because they attracted large number of workers to the textile mills.

(iv) The city of London became a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories

Q.3 Explain the expansion of London over nineteenth century.

Ans.(i) By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. It was a colossal city with a population of about 6,75,000.

(ii) Over the nineteenth century, London continued to expand. Its population multiplied fourfold in the 70 years between 1810 and 1860, increasing from 1 million to about 4 million.

(iii) The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories.

(iv) The nineteenth century London, was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans, of a growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street-sellers and beggars.

(v) During the First World War (1914-18), London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods, and the number of

Q.4. Describe three main features of Charles Booth's first social survey of low skilled London workers.

Ans. (i) Charles Booth conducted the first social survey of low-skilled London workers the East End of London. He found that about 1 million Londoners i.e. about one-fifth of the population of London at the time, were very poor.

(ii) These poor people were expected to live only upto an average age of 29 in comparison to the average life expectancy of 55 among the gentry and middle classes.

(iii) These people were more than likely to die in a workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum.

(iv) He concluded that London needed the rebuilding of at least 4,00,000 rooms to house its poorest citizens.

(v) For a while the better-off city dwellers continued to demand that slums simply be cleared away. But gradually, a large number of people began to recognise the need for housing for the poor.

Q 5. Explain any five steps taken to clean up London in the 19th century.

Ans. (i) Housing problem: The most important problem of London was housing the migrants. To house the new migrants and workers large block of apartments were built.

(ii) Principle of Garden City and Green Belt: Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden city, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Many architects also supported the idea of Green Belt around London

(iii) Housing and British government: Between the two World Wars (1919-39) the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single – family- cottages, were built by local authorities. Meanwhile, the City had extended beyond the range where people could walk to work, and the development of suburbs made new forms of mass transport absolutely necessary.

(iv) New transport system: The London underground railway was built to carry- people to and from the city. As a result the population of the city became more dispersed.

(v) Control over Criminalization: To check the growth of criminalization. the population of criminals was counted, their activities were watched, and their ways of life were investigated. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor.

Q .6 When and where was the very first section of the underground railway in the world opened? Describe in brief the difficulties of travelling in that underground railway?

Ans. The first section of the underground railway in the world was opened on 10th January, 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon street in London.

(i) People were afraid to travel under ground.

(ii) The compartments were overcrowded and polluted by smoke.

(iii) The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with foul fumes from the gas lamps.

(iv) Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city,

(v) Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat.

Q 7 Explain the factors which led to the expansion of Bombay.

Ans. (i) Bombay as capital city : Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1519. after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo – Maratha war. The city quickly expanded. With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.

(ii) Industrialisation: The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration. The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854. By 1921, there were 50 cotton mills with about 1,46,000 workers. Only about one-fourth of Bombay's inhabitants between 1881 and 1931 were born in Bombay ,the rest came from outside. Large numbers flowed in from the nearby district of Ratnagiri to work in the Bombay mills.

(iii) Introduction of railways: The first railway was introduced from Bombay to Thane in 1853 It was at the junction head of two major railways. The development of railway encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city.

Q 8. What were chawls? Mention major features of chawls.

Ans.(i) Chawls were multi storeyed structure had been built from atleast the 1860s in the native parts of the town.

(ii) Like the tenements in London, these houses were largely owned by private landlords, such as merchants, bankers, and building contractors, looking for quick ways of earning money from anxious migrants.

(iii) Each chawl was divided into smaller one- room tenements which had no private toilet.

(iv) Ttiete was an open, space in the middle of chawls for social and cultural gatherings.

(v) People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls and often had to live in shelters made of corrugated sheets, leaves, or bamboo poles.

Q9. Explain the housing problem of Bombay (Mumbai).

Ans. (i) Bombay (Mumbai) was a crowded city because a person living in Bombay had a mere 9.5 square yards of space

(ii) About 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay (Mumbai). Chawls were multi storeyed structures, built since 1860s in the native parts of the town.

(iii) The homes were small, so the streets and neighbourhood were used for a variety of activities and social functions.

(iv) People belonging to the depressed classes, found it very difficult to find houses

Q10. Throw light on some of the land reclamation projects of Bombay.

Ans. (i) A project was launched in 1754 to join the seven islands of Bombay into one landmass. Then the Governor of Bombay, William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall to prevent the Hooding of The low lying areas of Bombay,

(ii) In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba. Most of the hills were levelled by the company to construct buildings.

(iii) By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.

(iv) The Bombay Port Trust, also launched a reclamation project to build a dry dock between 1914 and 1918. The Trust used the excavated earth to create the 22 acre Ballard Estate. Subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay (Mumbai) was developed.

Q 11 Why is Mumbai (Bombay) known as the city of dreams ? Give three reasons.

Ans. (i) Film industry : Bombay film industry has contributed in a big way to produce an —age of City as a blend of dream and reality, it is India's film capital providing employment to more than 10 lakh people. Most of the people in the film industry were themselves migrants and became successful. This has encouraged more migration.

(ii) Employment : Bombay is one of the most important industrial towns of India providing employment to skilled, and unskilled workers. It also provides employment to women workers.

(iii) Spacious bungalows : Film producers, heroes and industrialists live in sprawling spacious bungalows which attract large number of migrants to the city

Q.12. Highlight the principal features of the social life of people living in Bombay.

Ans. (i) Overcrowded city: Bombay was a crowded city. While every Londoner in the 1840s enjoyed an average space of 155 square yards, Bombay had a mere 9.5 square yards. By 1872, when London had an average of 8 persons per house, the density in Bombay was as high as 20

(ii) Separate living areas for the natives and the white: The Bombay Fort area which formed the heart of the city in the early 1800s was divided between a 'native' town, where most of the Indians lived, and a European or 'white' section. A European suburb and an industrial zone began to develop to the north of the Fort settlement area, with a similar suburb and cantonment in the south.

(iii) Living space for the rich: Like the European elite, the richer Parsi, Muslim and upper class traders and industrialists of Bombay lived in sprawling, spacious bungalows. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.

(iv) Life in chawls: More than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.

(v) Depressed classes and housing problem: People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls and often had to live in shelters made of corrugated sheets, leaves, or bamboo poles.